

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DOCK OF MONTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CORNICIAN BRIDE.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF FORTY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SAILORS ASHORE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEO. TOWN AND WIFE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 672 Broadway.—THE FIVE CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Hall, 672 Broadway.—THE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW IDEAL, 420 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, VAUDEVILLE, &c.—ROBERT M. GARDNER.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALANCE, VAUDEVILLE, &c.—ROBERT M. GARDNER.

HOPKINS CHAPEL, 70 Broadway.—PARADE OF THE HOLY LAND.—CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EXTENSIVE SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

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swift. Her cabin furniture and china are marked with the letters "C. S. C." which are said to mean the "Charleston Steamship Company." Earl Russell ordered a search of the steamer Lord Clyde, which was loaded at Cardiff for Nassau, with, it is alleged, arms and supplies for the rebels. The search was carried out in a very strict manner, but nothing of a contraband character was discovered. The steamer sailed the very moment the officers left her deck. In the case of the English schooner Will o' the Wisp, seized by the United States steamer Montgomery off Matamoros, Mr. Layard stated in Parliament that it was doubtful if she was in Mexican waters at the time; that it was decided that there were good grounds for her seizure, and that her owners had no mode of redress but by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Alabama was visited by a party of Englishmen when at anchor at Bahia. She was in good order, and reported a very large number of captures from the commencement of her career. Some particulars of her late depredations against English property shipped in North American bottoms are given. Two American seamen belonging to the Henrietta, of Baltimore, which was burned by the Florida, had reached England. During an anti-slavery meeting at Manchester quite a riot occurred. For some days previous the "Executive Committee of the Southern C. U." had placarded the walls of the city with appeals in favor of the Southern Confederacy. At the meeting manifestations of disorder and disapprobation of the sentiments of the speakers were made, and as the evening wore on the dissentients became so vigorous and demonstrative that the oratory was lost in the general disorder that prevailed. Several fights occurred. Cheers were given for "Jefferson Davis," "General Lee" and the "South," followed by similar demonstrations for "President Lincoln" and the "North." The police finally restored order, but no resolutions were proposed.

Lord Elcho, M. P., speaking at a volunteer dinner in England, expressed the hope that the British volunteer organization would produce such men as "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee and Beauregard.

The managers of the London chartered Bank of Australia state in their annual report that the colony of Australia has been greatly benefited by the existence of the war in America, receiving a large number of emigrants who had commenced to cultivate cotton and tobacco.

The French elections, conducted under a universal suffrage franchise, were concluded on the 1st of June. The government candidates were defeated in every district of Paris save one. They carried the rural districts, with very few exceptions. Of two hundred and sixty-eight elections the Emperor's friends gained two hundred and fifty-two. It was thought the opposition in the new Legislature would number twenty-six members of the highest talent and name. This result was regarded as very unfortunate for Napoleon. There did not occur a single riot or breach of the peace in the whole extent of France during the two election days.

The London Post looks on the invasion of Mexico as the "one mistake" of Napoleon. The London Times asserts that the Juarez Mexicans are not patriots. Ten thousand men had been ordered to reinforce the French army.

The Poles had again defeated the Russians in battle. France, England and Austria had forwarded a joint note to the Czar, asking a representative government and an amnesty for Poland. The French Emperor having invited the United States Cabinet to join the Allied Powers in their representations to Russia, Secretary Seward declined, on the ground that our traditional policy of non-interference in European affairs must be adhered to. Mr. Seward's note has been published in St. Petersburg.

Prussia was still agitated in a most serious manner by the repressive action of the King towards the Legislature and the press. A royal ordinance against the free discussion of public affairs in the newspapers was issued in Berlin on the 1st instant. Six of the city journals published a joint declaration reserving their rights in view of the proclamation. They say that the government has to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of the measure.

The Central Relief Committee of Ireland met in Dublin on the 5th of June. Alderman Carroll presided. The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen handed in the following sum, received by his Grace, amounting to £1,637 19s. 11d., viz:—The soldiers of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, per Rev. P. T. S. S. J., £121 12s. 6d.; Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, £750; Right Rev. the Bishop of Pittsburgh, per Rev. James Keogh, \$775 7s. 5d. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who was warmly received, said he had great pleasure in handing to the committee £253 13s. 9d., the proceeds of a ball given in New York for the relief of distress in Ireland. It was proposed and carried by acclamation—that we hereby tender on behalf of the Irish people our most grateful thanks to their lordships the Catholic bishops of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as well as to the gallant soldiers of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, who have so promptly and generously come to the relief of our abandoned and starving poor.

Cotton was slightly lower in Liverpool on the 5th of June. The market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the 6th instant. Breadstuffs were dull, but steady. Provisions were steady, with a quiet market. Consols were quoted in London on the 5th of June at 92 a 92½ for money. The Stock Exchange was closed on the 6th of June. The Confederate cotton loan was at two and a quarter discount.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of special importance beyond referring the subject of Corporation advertising to a committee of four.

In the case of William Sheffield against the Mayor, &c., the jury were locked up all night. They were unable to agree to a verdict, and were discharged yesterday morning by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. It was understood that the jury stood thus:—One for \$12,500; eight for \$5,000; one for \$2,000, and two for nothing.

The second trial of Griffin, charged with the poisoning of the captain of the Betsy Williams, was postponed, in consequence of Dr. Hyland, a witness, being ordered to sea.

The following State conventions will meet to-day:—

The Republicans of Ohio, under the name of Unionists, will hold their State Convention, and a grand mass meeting in connection therewith, at Columbus. The most available man in the State who can be prevailed upon to run, without regard to political antecedents, will probably be selected to enter the race in opposition to Vallandigham for Governor.

The democrats of Pennsylvania will assemble to-day in Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Governor and to "rescue the constitution from usurpation and the Union from final disruption." According to present indications, the rebels will be ravaging the State while the copperheads are deliberating over the prospects of the party. Major General William B. Franklin has consented to become a candidate for the executive chair, provided an unmistakable war platform is adopted. Whether the convention will consent to such a course remains to be seen.

The Republican State Convention of California will also meet to-day in San Francisco.

The democracy of Illinois will hold a grand mass meeting to-day at Springfield, for the purpose of giving expression, in an "authoritative" form, to the views of public policy entertained by the party.

The rebel State Convention of Tennessee, for

the nomination of candidates for Governor and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is called to meet at Winchester, Franklin county. There are a number of aspirants for the office of traveling executive, among whom are Isham G. Harris, the present Governor; Andrew Ewing, Richard McCann and Samuel Anderson. Where the seat of government will be located we have not learned.

Now that the Mississippi has fallen, the celebrated Yazoo Pass is high and dry, the mouth of it standing away up in the now bluff bank of the great Father of Waters. The same is the case with the celebrated canals which caused so much expense to Uncle Sam, and so many hopes and disappointments to his children.

The stock market was rather feverish and irregular yesterday. At the opening everything was lower. Afterward there was some recovery; but prices were not generally maintained in the afternoon. Gold rose to 145½; exchange to 101½. Money was easy enough at seven per cent.

The demand for cotton was more active yesterday, and at former rates. There was a fair business reported in breadstuffs, which, however, were dull and heavy at the close in view of the unfavorable advices by the Scotia. The demand for hog products was moderately active at advancing prices. Beef, butter, cheese, oils, metals, hemp, fish, fruit, seeds, spices, tobacco, sugars and molasses were generally quiet. Whiskey and tallow were more sought after, at a slight rise in price. Rice coffee was also in better request. Freights were quiet, owing in part to the advanced dates of shipwrecks.

The market for best cattle remains substantially the same as last week. The supply was neither too large nor too small, though more would have sold yesterday had there been on hand. The range of prices is precisely the same—9c. a 12c.—but the average price is a trifle higher perhaps, owing to the fact that the offerings were generally better. The bulk sold at 10½c. a 11½c., and the average was about 10½c. a 11c. The market for cows was steady at \$30 a \$50 to \$80 a \$90. One fancy cow brought \$135. Veals were active at 5c. a 5c.—both extreme prices; most of them sold at 5½c. a 7½c. Sheep and lambs were less active and a trifle lower; sales were made at from \$5 to \$6 a \$7 a \$8. Swine were steady at 5c. a 5½c. for corn-fed and 5c. a 5½c. for stall-fed. The receipts were 4,568 hogs, 100 cows, 203 veals, 7,067 sheep and lambs, and 11,443 swine.

The Rebel Invasion of the North—The Opportunity for Richmond.

The present aggressive campaign of the rebel army of Virginia is one of the most daring and desperate enterprises in the history of modern warfare. Leaving Richmond, the rebel capital, and his base of operations, to the chances of capture, and with our powerful Army of the Potomac in his rear, General Lee has pushed his advanced columns through Northern Maryland into Pennsylvania, while the main body of his army, around through the Shenandoah valley, is streaming along a line of one hundred miles in extent. To an opposing military leader possessed of any Napoleonic ideas no finer opportunity than this would be desired for cutting this long line of the enemy's forces and cutting them up in detail. Certainly the War Office has never had a more inviting opportunity for the capture of Richmond.

Let us first consider the movements and probable designs of the enemy. From our Washington correspondence we learn that the secessionists of that city have been giving out for some days past the following as General Lee's programme, his whole army being estimated at 95,000 men:—

First—That one column started six days ago from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, on the Ohio river.

Second—That another column left Culpepper Court House to proceed by way of Grafton to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, with instructions, after occupying Pittsburgh, to join the first column for a march through Ohio.

Third—That another column was to proceed by way of Winchester and Harper's Ferry into Maryland and Pennsylvania, towards Harrisburg or Baltimore, in the way of a diversion to occupy the attention of the army of General Hooker. This last column, in view of rapid operations, is composed largely of cavalry and mounted artillery. Richmond, meantime, is to be abandoned, with the expectation that conscripts and new levies will be brought there in sufficient numbers to garrison the defenses.

Another correspondent, over in Virginia, is informed that Bragg's forces have joined Lee, thus increasing his army to one hundred and fifty thousand men. This is probably an exaggeration, although, from various other sources of information, we have no doubt that Lee has been considerably strengthened by Bragg. Thus Lee may have felt himself sufficiently strong to divide his forces in the manner indicated; and from the creation by the War Office, within a few days past, of the Department of the Susquehanna, under General Couch, and the Department of the Monongahela, under General Brooks, we conclude that the government has acted under positive information that Lee's advance would embrace a movement towards Pittsburgh as well as a movement towards Philadelphia.

The rebel column advancing by way of Chambersburg must be checked on the Susquehanna, or it may not be arrested short of Philadelphia. But it can be checked on the Susquehanna. A military man, for many years a resident on that river, informs us that from the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna, fourteen miles above Harrisburg, down to the Chesapeake Bay, the river cannot be crossed even by cavalry without bridges or boats; that the stream, though shallow, is from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width; that it is full of ledges of rocks, boulders, deep holes and rapids; that the bridges along the whole line may be destroyed in a few moments and the ferries removed to this side, and that a squad of riflemen and a few pieces of artillery at any one of the crossing places will be sufficient to stop the construction of a pontoon bridge, the great width of the river preventing the enemy on the other side from covering their bridge builders. Above the mouth of the Juniata the mountainous and rugged character of the country renders the access to and passage of either river still more difficult. It is probable, therefore, that General Couch will arrest the advance of the enemy on the banks of the Susquehanna, and that Harrisburg—which is on this side of the stream—will escape capture and spoliation. The greatest danger to be feared is that the Pennsylvanians will delay too long the destruction of their bridges.

At all events it devolves chiefly upon the State of Pennsylvania and her local forces to drive the rebels from her borders, and upon the local forces of the free States, from Massachusetts to Ohio, to roll back the whole tide of this rebel invasion, in order that the Army of the Potomac may have free scope to head off the enemy from Washington and Baltimore, and to cut off their lines of retreat. Meantime we hope that our forces on the James river peninsula and thereabouts, and in North Carolina, will not be deprived of the opportunity of a reconnaissance to Richmond; for we believe that Lee, in this daring Northern campaign, has lost the rebel capital to the chances of "another lucky stroke."

Rebel Strategy on the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Rappahannock.

By our correspondence from Murfreesboro, published yesterday, it would appear that Rosecrans is making some advances against Bragg, but that he is ordered from Washington not to provoke the rebel general too far, but just to divert him sufficiently to keep him from sending reinforcements to Johnston, in the vicinity of Vicksburg. But from other sources of information, more reliable, we learn that it is highly probable that if Rosecrans boldly and in earnest advanced he would find no Bragg there, but discover, to his great mortification, that the rebel bird had flown, leaving behind only some deceptive appearances of his presence.

From the intelligence we have received we are led to believe that Bragg has reinforced Lee with one-third of his army, and Johnston with one-third, while with one-third he amuses Rosecrans, and if pressed by that general will fall back upon the strong fortifications at Chattanooga, and hold them till he is reinforced in turn by Johnston or Lee, or from some other quarter. Such is the advantage of interior lines to the rebels, and the disadvantage to us of exterior lines. The probability therefore is that Johnston has at this moment an army fully as large as Grant's, and that he will speedily operate against his rear, while, by concert, the garrison sallies out from Vicksburg and attacks him in front, thus enclosing him between two fires. It is highly improbable that Lee would make so bold a movement northward if he had not received large reinforcements from Bragg; and the importance of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the peril in which these strongholds are placed, have no doubt compelled Jeff. Davis to send every available man from the balance of Bragg's army to Johnston. The march of Lee is not an isolated move, but part of a comprehensive game which is played on the Mississippi, on the Rappahannock, on the Potomac, and on the Cumberland and the Tennessee. The pieces are being moved simultaneously by an unseen hand on the whole of the chessboard of the war, and we shall only see the full meaning and drift of the various operations when the game is won or lost.

The latest information from Vicksburg goes to show that Johnston has been reinforced and is advancing. Indeed, one rebel journal of the 9th inst. says that Johnston has already succeeded, by an adroit movement on the Big Black, in introducing a part of his army into the garrison at Vicksburg, while it is added by a journal of this city that the same news had reached Washington from our own generals, but that the despatch had been suppressed. From a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, in another column, it will be seen that the Richmond papers of Saturday go still farther, and say that Johnston has cut his way through Grant's lines with his whole army and entered Vicksburg—an operation by which it is expected he will be able immediately to raise the siege. This is probably premature. But it must be confessed that the rebel papers are growing more confident every day about the ability of their generals to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson, while most of the correspondents of the Northern papers write in a far less confident tone of the ultimate capture of these strongholds than they did at first.

A letter in the Knoxville Register of the 9th instant, which we publish elsewhere, represents Johnston to be in a bad way, and the State of Mississippi to be in extreme danger. But this may be a dodge, and the writer may have received his instructions from Johnston, in order to deceive Grant and the administration at Washington. Certain it is that other and later advices from the South indicate a very different state of things. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 13th instant says Johnston is now supplied with commissary stores, transportation and artillery, all of which he wanted before. If this be true it shows the value of interior lines of communication. For the same reason it was equally practicable to have reinforced Johnston, not only from Bragg's army, but from other points, and we would not be surprised if it should turn out that he is now in command of seventy-five thousand men. Ample time has been given the rebels by our War Department to do it. They have had interior lines, and it would be very unlike the game of strategy they have hitherto played if Jeff. Davis and his generals did not avail themselves of these advantages. A tremendous campaign, pregnant with vast results, is now culminating, and will probably be solved by the Fourth of July.

The Rebel Raid—The General for the Crisis.

The sudden and rapid invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee's army, from Culpepper and the upper Rappahannock, after outgeneralling Hooker by turning his right flank, is to be traced directly to the removal of General McClellan from the command of the army last fall, when he was within two days' easy march of Culpepper and the enemy. This has been the fertile source of all our troubles and failures and disasters on this side of the Allegheny Mountains since that unhappy 5th of November. McClellan, in the moment of panic last September, when the Cabinet and General-in-Chief at Washington were bewildered and knew not what to do or what orders to give, had taken hold of our army, beaten and demoralized under Pope, and with it saved the federal capital, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, by the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, had forced Lee to take the back track into Virginia. After recruiting and refitting the shattered Army of the Potomac he followed the rebel general in his retreat towards Richmond, and would have compelled him to fight at a disadvantage, and perhaps defeated him in a decisive battle, or forced him to abandon the Confederate capital and evacuate Northern Virginia. But in the midst of this successful and brilliant career he was cut short, without cause, by the influence of Wade and the Socratic committee of which he was chairman—a committee which misrepresented everything, and deceived alike the Chief Magistrate and the country.

What was the first consequence of this step, following rapidly upon its heels? Burnside, unfit for the command of an army of 100,000 men, broke one side of his head against Fredericksburg, from which he recoiled and staggered back by the force of the shock. He has since fractured the other side of his skull against Vandalia and the Chicago Times newspaper. Next, blundering "Fighting Joe" Hooker, by the advice of the revolutionary radicals, was permitted to assume the role of commander of the Army of the Potomac, strengthened and reinforced till he cried "Hold enough!" He, like Burnside, was al-

lowed to cross the Rappahannock without any serious opposition, and boasted that the enemy was completely in his power and could not escape. His retreat was as precipitate as that of Burnside, but with far less cause, indeed without necessity; for he said he had "the best army on the planet," and had besides an impregnable position, from which he could not be dislodged, and Stoneman had accomplished his part in the programme. And what do we find now? Not only that Lee has crossed the Rappahannock, but the Potomac, after clearing out the valley of the Shenandoah and capturing Winchester, and even threatens the crossing of the Susquehanna and the capture of Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to say nothing of Baltimore and Washington. In fact, there is, in the present stage of our information, no telling what Lee may do, in what direction he may turn, or where he may stop, while, from all appearances, Hooker and the authorities at Washington are enveloped in a fog of uncertainty.

What is to be done under these circumstances? The people must aid the administration, notwithstanding its disgraceful blunders and misconduct. The wave of invasion must be thrown back, and all hands must come to the rescue. But, in order to further this action let Gen. McClellan be restored at once to his place at the head of the Army of the Potomac. His name is a tower of strength. The force now under Hooker would fight very differently under its old, beloved commander, who organized it and led it in so many battles, and many of the soldiers who have returned from it to their homes in consequence of their period of service having expired would, under the influence of the enthusiasm created by his restoration